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THE RIGHT TREE FOR THE RIGHT PLACE

In choosing a tree too often the tendency is to give first consideration to such purely decorative features as flowers, foliage or fruit. Without belittling the importance of such characteristics it should be emphasized that contour, structural framework and size are in reality the most pertinent factors in determining the appropriateness of a particular subject for a specific location. In other words, colorful flowers, decorative fruit, foliage, bark, etc., while assets ornamentally, are of little value if the tree bearing them is not adaptable in shape and size and suited climat-

ically and culturally to the location being considered for it.

To the perceptive eye the architecture (structural framework) of a tree gives an immediate clue as to the functions it may serve best. If it has a flaring vase or urn shaped habit of growth it suggests an ideal subject for framing vistas, buildings or for shading terraces; if broad headed with thick foliage, a shade tree to provide shade, shelter or perhaps serve as a background; or if closely branched and of dense, twiggy habit, a screening material for boundary or windbreak planting. In either case persistent foliage would be an added asset. Trees of upright columnar or fastigiate growth suggest a still different function, that of accentuating either architectural features or other plantings. In short, they are the horticultural exclamation points of the landscape. Still a different class, the picturesque, includes such trees as the Hawthorns, some of the Crabapples, the Flowering Dogwood, the Sour Gum, Sassafras and others whose branch delineation and silhouette shows a pleasing deviation from the usual. They are the featured specimens which add distinction to landscape groupings.

After satisfying the functional aspects of tree selection, due consideration must be given individual problems concerning and related to culture. Cleanliness or orderliness is a trait greatly influencing a tree's rating, such subjects as Buckeye, Catalpa, Horsechestnut, Bur Oak and Sycamore being down graded because of the litter they drop. Rate of growth is usually of utmost importance, too, especially when a replacement is involved. Congenial soils must obviously be provided and maintained and adequate moisture and fertilizer applied whenever necessary. Wind protection is also desirable, especially in exposed positions where staking is recommended to prevent wind sway and application of a paper tree wrap to the

trunk to avoid sun scald.

To help choose the tree which will best meet your specific requirements the accompanying tabulations based upon usage have been compiled. All of the trees included, unless otherwise designated, have proved themselves adaptable to the growing conditions of the Morton Arboretum and meritorious from the standpoint of attractiveness.

CANOPY TREES (to frame vistas, buildings, etc.)

Silver Maple, Acer saccharinum "Hinsdale Strain", 75 ft.; Pecan, Carya Pecan, to 100 ft. C-S; Hackberry, Celtis occidentalis, 50 ft. or more; Thornless Honey Locust and clones ("Moraine", "Imperial", and Shademaster"), Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, 75 ft.; Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gymnocladus dioicus, 50 ft. and over.

SHADE TREES (lawn or background trees for use singly or in groups)

Furnishing Heavy Shade

Miyabei Maple, Acer Miyabei, to 50 ft.; Norway Maple, Acer platanoides, 50 ft.; Red Maple, Acer rubrum, 50 ft.; Sugar Maple, Acer saccharum, 75 ft.; European Beech, Fagus sylvatica, 50 ft. and over; Tulip Tree, Liriodendron tulipifera, 50 ft. and over; Sweet Gum, Liquidambar styraciflua, 50 ft. and over C-S; Cucumber Tree, Magnolia acuminata, 50 ft.; London Plane, Platanus acerifolia, to 50 ft. or more C-S; White Oak, Quercus alba, to 90 ft.; Scarlet Oak, Quercus coccinea, 50 ft.; Shingle Oak, Quercus imbricaria, 75 ft.; Pin Oak, Quercus palustris, 75 ft.; Moltke Linden, Tilia Moltkei, 50 ft.; Silver Linden, Tilia tomentosa, 50 ft. or more.

Furnishing Light Shade

Katsura Tree, Cercidiphyllum japonicum, 50 ft.; Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo biloba, 50 ft.; Thornless Honey Locust and clones, Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, 75 ft.; Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gymnocladus dioicus, 50 ft. and over; European Larch, Larix decidua, 50 ft. and over; Chinese Cork Tree, Phellodendron chinense, 35 ft; Bald Cypress, Taxodium distichum, 50 ft. and over.

TREES FOR SCREEN PLANTING (dense in texture or with persistent foliage)

European Hornbeam, Carpinus betulus, 30 ft.; Washington Hawthorn, Crataegus cordata, 30 ft.; Ironwood, Ostrya virginiana, 35 ft.; Shingle Oak, Quercus imbricaria, 75 ft.

ACCENT TREES

(to accentuate plantings or architectural features)

Pyramidal European White Birch, Betula pendula fastigiata, 25 ft.; Pyramidal European Hornbeam, Carpinus betulus pyramidalis, 25 ft.; Washington Hawthorn, Crataegus cordata, 30 ft.; Anise Magnolia, Magnolia salicifolia, 25 ft.; Pyramidal English Oak, Quercus robur fastigiata, 35 ft.

PICTURESQUE TREES

European Alder, Alnus glutinosa, 50 ft.; Snowy Shadblow, Amelanchier grandiflora, 15 ft.; Pagoda Dogwood, Cornus alternifolia, 15 ft.;

C == Central Illinois and Southward

S == Southern Illinois

Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida, to 25 ft. C-S; Exzellenz Thiel Crabapple, Malus Exzellenz Thiel (prunifolia pendula x floribunda), 20 ft.; Pink Weeper Crabapple, Malus Oekonomierat Echtermeyer (Exzellenz Thiel x pumila niedzwetzkyana), 20 ft.; Red Jade Crabapple, Malus Red Jade, 15 ft.; Sour Gum, Nyssa sylvatica, 30 ft. or more; Weeping Higan Cherry, Prunus subhirtella pendula, 20 ft.; Weepinggold Willow, Salix alba tristis, 75 ft.; Sassafras, Sassafras albidum, 15 to 60 ft.

STREET TREES

Norway Maple, Acer platanoides, 50 ft.; Silver Maple, Acer saccharinum "Hinsdale Strain", 75 ft.; Hackberry, Celtis occidentalis, 50 ft. or more; Green Ash, Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata, 50 ft.; Blue Ash, Fraxinus quadrangulata, 60 ft. or more; Ginkgo, Ginkgo biloba (staminate form), 50 ft.; Thornless Honey Locust and selected clones, Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, 75 ft.; Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gymnocladus dioicus, 50 ft. and over; Fruitless Mulberry, Morus alba Kingan, 30 ft.; Ironwood, Ostrya virginiana, 35 ft.; London Plane, Platanus acerifolia, 60 ft. C-S; Pin Oak, Quercus palustris, 75 ft.; Littleleaf Linden, Tilia cordata, 50 ft. or more; Moltke Linden, Tilia Moltkei, 50 ft.

TREES FOR SMALL PROPERTIES

Amur Maple, Acer ginnala, 25 ft.; Snowy Shadblow, Amelanchier grandistora, 15 ft.; Allegheny Shadblow, Amelanchier laevis, 30 ft.; Gray Birch, Betula populifolia, 30 ft.; European Hornbeam, Carpinus betulus, 30 ft.; American Hornbeam, Blue Beech, Carpinus caroliniana, 35 ft.; Cockspur Hawthorn, Crataegus crus galli, 20 ft.; Washington Hawthorn, Crataegus cordata, 30 ft.; Lavalle Hawthorn, Crataegus lavallei, 25 ft.; Dotted Hawthorn, Crataegus punctata, 20 ft.; Carolina Silverbell, Halesia carolina, 25 ft.; Goldenrain Tree, Koelreuteria paniculata, 25 ft.; Crabapple, Malus in variety (see Flowering Trees), to 30 ft.; Ironwood, Ostrya virginiana, 35 ft.; Idaho Locust, Robinia pseudoacacia x hispida, 25 ft.

TREES FOR CITY CONDITIONS

Tree of Heaven, Ailanthus altissima (pistillate form only—staminate flowers have a disagreeable odor), 50 ft.; Hawthorn, Crataegus in variety (see Trees for Small Properties); Green Ash, Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata, 50 ft.; Ginkgo, Ginkgo biloba, 50 ft.; Thornless Honey Locust and selected clones, Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, 75 ft.; Saucer Magnolia, Magnolia soulangeana, 20 ft.; Crabapple, Malus in variety (see Flowering Trees), to 30 ft.; Amur Cork Tree, Phellodendron amurense, 40 ft.; Chinese Cork Tree, Phellodendron chinense, 35 ft.; London Plane, Platanus acerifolia, 60 ft.

FLOWERING TREES

Baumann Horsechestnut, Aesculus hippocastanum baumanni, to 50 ft.; Hardy Mimosa, Albizzia julibrissin rosea, 25 ft. C-S; Snowy Shadblow, Amelanchier grandiflora, 15 ft.; Allegheny Shadblow, Amelanchier laevis, 30 ft.; Redbud, Cercis canadensis, 35 ft.; Whitebud, Cercis canadensis alba, 25 ft.; Hawthorn, Crataegus in variety (see Trees for Small Properties); Silverbell, Halesia carolina, 25 ft.; Goldenrain Tree, Koelreuteria paniculata, 25 ft.; Tulip Tree, Liriodendron tulipifera, 50 ft. and over; Anise Magnolia, Magnolia salicifolia, 25 ft.; Saucer Magnolia, Magnolia

soulangeana, 25 ft.; Adstringens Crabapple, Malus adstringens, 25 ft.; Arnold Crabapple, Malus arnoldiana, 20 ft.; Manchurian Crabapple, Malus baccata mandshurica, 30 ft.; Wild Crabapple, Malus ioensis, 25 ft.; Purple Crabapple, Malus purpurea and varieties Elevi and Lemoinei, 25 ft.; Sargent Crabapple, Malus sargenti, 8 ft.; Japanese Zumi Crabapple, Malus zumi calocarpa, 25 ft.; Amur Cherry, Prunus maacki, 45 ft.; Dwarf Callery Pear, Pyrus calleryana faurei, 15 ft.; Tree Lilac, Syringa amurensis japonica, 15 ft.

TREES WITH OUTSTANDING FALL COLOR

Amur Maple, Acer ginnala, 25 ft. (gold to scarlet); Red Maple, Acer rubrum, 50 ft. (red); Sugar Maple, Acer saccharum, 75 ft. (yellow, orange, red); Ohio Buckeye, Aesculus glabra, 40 ft. (orange); Allegheny Shadblow, Amelanchier laevis, 30 ft. (terra cotta); American Hornbeam, Carpinus caroliniana, 35 ft. (orange, terra cotta); Redbud, Cercis canadensis, 30 ft. (yellow); American Ash, Fraxinus americana, to 60 ft. and over (bronze to purple); Ginkgo, Ginkgo biloba, 50 ft. (clear yellow); Sweet Gum, Liquidambar styraciflua, 50 ft. and over C-S (purple, red); Tulip Tree, Liriodendron tulipifera, 50 ft. and over (yellow); Sour Gum, Nyssa sylvatica, 30 ft. or more (red); Sourwood, Oxydendrum arboreum, 20 ft. C-S (purple, scarlet); Amur Cork Tree, Phellodendron amurense, 40 ft. (yellow); Sargent Cherry, Prunus sargenti, 35 ft. (red); White Oak, Quercus alba, to 90 ft. (wine red); Scarlet Oak, Quercus coccinea, 50 ft. (scarlet); Pin Oak, Quercus palustris, 75 ft. (deep red); Sassafras, Sassafras albidum, 15 to 60 ft. (orange).

E. L. Kammerer



Allegheny Shadblow, *Amelanchier laevis*, picturesque, multiple stemmed small tree appropriately used to break the low roof line of one of the new homes in the Arboretum Staff Housing Development.

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